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ABSTRACT

This booklet contains the practice tests for the fourth-grade Ohio Proficiency Tests. The work students do on these tests helps the teacher know how well the student understands the subjects of reading, writing, mathematics, citizenship, and science. The writing test consists of two writing tasks. The other tests are made up of multiple choice, short answer, and extended response questions. Examples of each item are given for each of the subject tests. (SLD)

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ED 436 559

Ohio Proficiency Tests for Grade 4

Practice Test

Writing
Reading
Mathematics
Citizenship
Science

TM030421

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Ohio Department of Education
Columbus, Ohio
1997

Acknowledgments

Writing

Basket by George Ella Lyon. Copyright ©1990 by George Ella Lyon. Published by Orchard Books. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

Reading

Selection 1

"The Pudding Like a Night on the Sea" from *The Stories Julian Tells* by Ann Cameron, illustrated by Ann Strugnell. Text copyright ©1981 by Ann Cameron. Illustrations copyright ©1981 by Ann Strugnell. Reprinted by permission of Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Inc.

Selection 2

Special Delivery by Betty Brandt. Copyright ©1988 by Betty Brandt. Published by Carolrhoda Books, Inc. Reprinted by permission of the publisher.

Selection 3

"Where Are You Now?" from *All Aboard* by Mary Britton Miller. Text copyright © 1958 by Pantheon Books, Inc. Reprinted by permission of Pantheon Books, a division of Random House, Inc.

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Introduction

This booklet contains the practice tests for the Fourth-grade Ohio Proficiency Tests. Your work on these tests will help your teacher know how well you understand the subjects of writing, reading, mathematics, citizenship, and science.

The writing test consists of two writing tasks. The reading, mathematics, citizenship, and science tests consist of three different types of questions: multiple choice, short answer, and extended response.

Sample Questions

To help you understand how to answer the test questions, please look at the sample test items below. These samples will show you what the questions in the tests are like and how to mark or write your answers.

Multiple-Choice Sample Question

For this type of question you will select the answer and fill in the circle next to it.

1. Which number is next in this pattern?

   1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, 22, ____

● A. 29

○ B. 30

○ C. 31

For this sample question, the answer selected was A and, therefore, the circle next to A was filled in.

Short-Answer Sample Question

For this type of question you will write a short answer consisting of a few words or phrases.

2. In what ways is camouflage important to lizards?

It helps them hide from enemies, and it helps them catch insects for food.

This sample question asks for ways that camouflage is important to lizards. The response gives two important ways.

Extended-Response Sample Question

For this type of question you will write a more thoughtful, in-depth answer.

3. One purpose of state government in Ohio is to enforce the traffic laws. Name **four** things state government does to see that people obey the traffic laws.

State government puts up speed limits and road signs. It also gives us highway patrol cars and licinses to drive.

The response to this sample question is longer and more thoughtful than the answer to the short-answer sample question.

Stop

Do not turn the page.

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Writing

Directions: Follow along in your booklets now as the story *Basket* is read aloud to you.

Basket, by George Ella Lyon, illustrated by Mary Szilagyi

My grandmother had a little white oak basket, left from the farm, from years of keeping chickens, gathering eggs.

My mama says it was her kitchen basket when they moved to town. It might have peaches in it, pot holders, roses. Scissors in the bottom sometimes.

If Mama wanted to cut out paper dolls, Grandmother would say, "Go look in my little basket."

If Mama got hungry, Grandmother told her, "The basket is full of ripe plums."

One Christmastime, Grandmother filled it with holly, forgetting the flashlight underneath.

Mama had to dig it out when the power went off.

Ow.

Grandmother moved before I was born to an apartment above my daddy's store. She had her desk from the old house, her big striped chair with the footstool, her double-globe milk-glass lamp. But the basket got lost in the move.

And everything she couldn't find was in it.

If she was sewing, she'd say, "I packed that little basket special, with all my best thread."

Or if we were sorting pictures for the album, "That basket had my picture stickers in it, my bottle of white ink."

At Christmas she was sure the lost basket held her list of friends to send cards.

My mama laughed. "That basket gets bigger all the time."

Grandmother just sang:

Spool of thread
Spool of thread
Thimbleful of flour
Will make my bread.

Come spring, Mama couldn't find the small pick Grandmother used to work her flower garden. "I know," she said, smiling. "It's in the basket."

Grandmother looked stern. "I should have never packed that basket," she told us. "I should have carried it myself."

My grandmother lived a long time. When she died, we found in the closet in the cedar chest wrapped in tissue paper inside a pillowcase her little basket.

There was nothing in it but a spool of cream-colored thread. Wooden. Big. Smooth.

Spool of thread
Spool of thread
We'll all dine
On a darning egg.

Mama said I could have it. I still keep it in the basket with stories of holly and peaches and flashlights, with memories of feathers and scissors and plums.

Spool of thread
Spool of thread
Stitch us together
And we won't go beg.

I draw out the thread and hear my grandmother sing.

Now you will do some thinking and planning for a story of your own. You will make up and write a story, and then you will write a letter about a basket of your own.

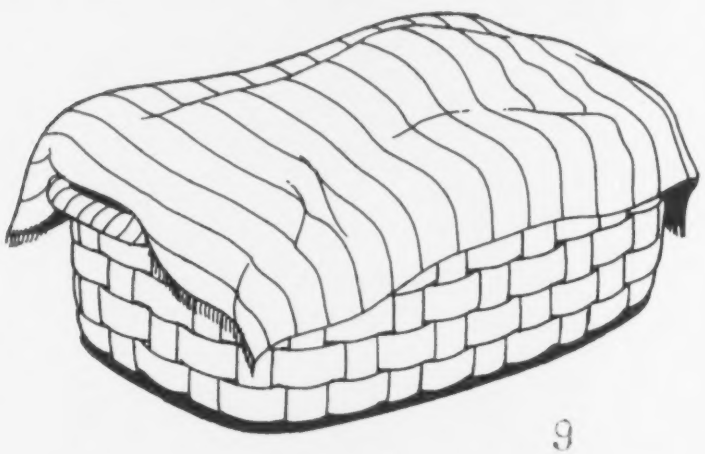
Pre-writing

Directions: Now look at the page with the basket. There is something in the basket, but it is covered up. Think for a moment what might be in the basket. Imagine what you would most like to see if you lifted the cover. Take time to read and answer the questions above the basket. The pre-writing work you are doing now will help you get ideas for the story you will make up. The pre-writing work will not be scored.

1. **What is in the basket?** Write as many things as you can think of that could be in the basket. Then put a check next to the thing you want in the basket for your story.

2. **Who put it in the basket?** Think about who might have put this thing into the basket. Write as many ideas as you can think of. Then put a check by the person you choose for your story.

3. **Why is it in the basket?** Why did the person put this thing into the basket? Write down as many reasons as you can. Then put a check next to the reason you like best.



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Exercise A: Fictional Narrative – *story you make up*

Now you are going to do two writing activities. First you are going to make up or invent a story about what is in the basket in the picture, and then you will write a letter to a friend about something you would put in a basket of your own.

The story you write in your booklet will be scored. Look at the box below. It shows what your best paper must have.

Checklist

I will earn my best score if:

My made-up story gives the names of the main characters.

My made-up story tells what is in the basket.

My made-up story tells who put it in the basket.

My made-up story tells why it is in the basket.

My made-up story has a beginning, a middle, and an end.

I use words that make my meaning clear. I do not use the same words over and over.

I try to spell the words correctly.

My sentences and proper names begin with a capital letter.

My sentences end with a period, an exclamation mark, or a question mark.

Directions: Now you will make up a story about what is in the basket and write it in your booklet. Your story will tell who put something in the basket and why. Look back at the pre-writing page with the picture of the basket, and use the three things you checked for your story. Your story should make sense and have a beginning, a middle, and an end. Be sure to use words that make your meaning clear. Write your story on the next two pages.

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Exercise A: Fictional Narrative – *story you make up*

11

When you finish writing your story, use the checklist to revise and edit your work. When you have finished checking your story and you are satisfied with it, you may go ahead to the second activity, Exercise B.

9

Exercise B: Friendly Letter

The letter you write in your booklet will be scored. Look at the box. The box shows what your letter must have to get your best score.

Checklist

I will earn my best score if:

My letter tells something that I could put in a basket.

My letter gives details about the thing I would put in the basket.

My letter tells why I would put the thing in the basket.

My letter is complete.

I use the form for a letter with a greeting, a body, and a closing.

I use words that make my meaning clear in my letter. I do not use the same words over and over.

I try to spell the words correctly.

My sentences and proper names begin with a capital letter.

My sentences end with a period, an exclamation mark, or a question mark.

Directions: Write a letter to a friend telling her or him about something you plan to put in your own basket. What you put in your basket will be different from what you wrote in your story. Look back at your pre-writing page with the basket and the writing lines for ideas. You may decide to use one of the ideas that you wrote down but did not use in your story. Be sure to tell what is in your basket, and why you put it there. Write your letter on the next two pages.

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Exercise B: Letter

When you finish writing your letter, use the checklist to revise and edit your work. Take out your book to read or other work to do at your desk when you have finished checking your work and you are satisfied with it. Or you may go back to your first writing, your story, and work on it some more.

Stop

Do not turn the page.

Reading

Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.

Julian and his brother Huey have helped their father make a pudding. The pudding is for their mother. After cleaning up the kitchen, their father decides to take a rest.

"Now I'm going to take a nap," my father said. "If something important happens, bother me. If nothing important happens, don't bother me. And—the pudding is for your mother. Leave the pudding alone!"

He went to the living room and was asleep in a minute, sitting straight up in his chair.

Huey and I guarded the pudding.

"Oh, it's a wonderful pudding," Huey said.

"With waves on the top like the ocean," I said.

"I wonder how it tastes," Huey said.

"Leave the pudding alone," I said.

"If I just put my finger in—there—I'll know how it tastes," Huey said.

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And he did it.

"You did it!" I said. "How does it taste?"

"It tastes like a whole raft of lemons," he said. "It tastes like a night on the sea."

"You've made a hole in the pudding!" I said. "But since you did it, I'll have a taste." And it tasted like a whole night of lemons. It tasted like floating at sea.

"It's such a big pudding," Huey said. "It can't hurt to have a little more."

"Since you took more, I'll have more," I said.

"That was a bigger lick than I took!" Huey said. "I'm going to have more again."

"Whoops!" I said.

"You put in your whole hand!" Huey said. "Look at the pudding you spilled on the floor!"

"I am going to clean it up," I said. And I took the rag from the sink.

"That's not really clean," Huey said.

"It's the best I can do," I said.

"Look at the pudding!" Huey said.

It looked like craters on the moon. "We have to smooth this over," I said. "So it looks the way it did before! Let's get spoons."

And we evened the top of the pudding with spoons, and while we evened it, we ate some more.

"There isn't much left," I said.

"We were supposed to leave the pudding alone," Huey said.

"We'd better get away from here," I said. We ran into our bedroom and crawled under the bed. After a long time we heard my father's voice.

"Come into the kitchen, dear," he said. "I have something for you."

"Why, what is it?" my mother said, out in the kitchen.

Under the bed, Huey and I pressed ourselves to the wall.

"Look," said my father, out in the kitchen. "A wonderful pudding."

"Where is the pudding?" my mother said.

"WHERE ARE YOU BOYS?" my father said.

from "The Pudding Like a Night on the Sea" by Ann Cameron, illustrated by Ann Strugnell

1. Who is telling this story?

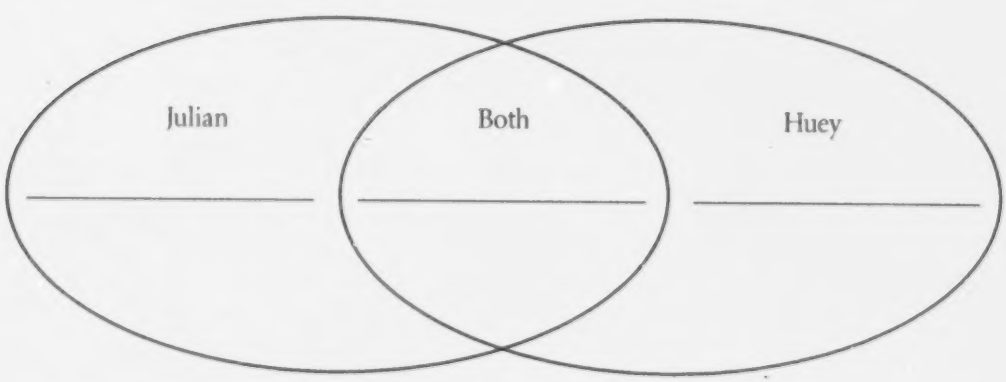
- ○ A. The father
- ○ B. Huey
- ○ C. Julian

2. Why does Julian taste the pudding?

- ○ A. Huey took a small taste.
- ○ B. Huey ate half the pudding.
- ○ C. Huey dared him to do it.

3. Fill in the diagram with a word to describe Julian, a word to describe Huey, and a word to describe them both. Use a word only once. Choose from:

1. obedient
2. disobedient
3. careful
4. daring



4. What is likely to happen next in the story?

○ A. The father will look for Julian and Huey and ask them to explain what they have done.

○ B. The father will tell the mother the pudding wasn't really very good after all.

○ C. The father will be proud of how well the boys cleaned up.

5. This selection is taken from a story called "The Pudding Like a Night on the Sea." Tell two ways the boys described what the pudding looked like in the story.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Retell this story in detail.

Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.

What if a pigeon delivered your mail? You might think that would be fun. But having a pigeon deliver the mail could also cause problems. You might have to give the pigeon food and water every time it came to your house. The pigeon might need a special landing place. The sky would be filled with thousands of birds carrying everyone's letters and packages.

At one time homing pigeons really were used to deliver messages. Today, however, the United States Postal Service delivers our mail quickly and easily.

Mail delivery hasn't always been speedy and safe. Many people who came to America from other countries missed their friends and relatives back home. Writing letters was the only way they could keep in touch.

The first post office in the United States opened in 1639. It was in Massachusetts. More and more people settled in different parts of the country. New mail routes had to be set up.

Stagecoaches carried the mail from town to town. But delivering the mail by stagecoach wasn't easy. There were no roads. There were only dangerous trails over bumpy land.

When it rained, the stagecoaches got stuck in the mud. Sometimes the stagecoaches lost wheels. It could take over three weeks to send a letter and get an answer to it.

Some people settled in the West. It took a long time to send a letter from the East Coast all the way across the country. So in 1860 the Pony Express was started.

The Pony Express was the first fast mail service in the United States. Riders carried the mail on horseback. They rode all the

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way from Missouri to California. They used the fastest horses in the country.

The riders put the mail in leather bags. The bags were strapped to their saddles. A rider went at top speed for 10 to 25 miles, then reached a Pony Express station. There a fresh horse was waiting, ready to travel. In just two minutes, the rider changed horses and was on the way again. Each rider rode about 75 miles. Then a new rider took over. The Pony Express could carry a batch of mail almost 2,000 miles in 10 days.

from *Special Delivery* by Betty Brandt

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7. Which sentence best tells about this selection?

○ **A.** Early in our country's history, people who did not like stagecoaches started the Pony Express.

○ **B.** Early in our country's history, mail was delivered in different ways.

○ **C.** Early in our country's history, people used homing pigeons to deliver their mail.

8. According to the selection, what was one reason delivering mail with homing pigeons did not work very well?

○ A. Pigeons needed a great deal of care.

○ B. Pigeons often lost their way.

○ C. Pigeons usually lose the mail.

9. Which sentence best tells why the mail was often late when it was sent by stagecoach?

○ A. Stagecoaches stopped to pick up mail at people's houses.

○ B. Drivers lost their way through the mountains.

○ C. Stagecoaches often broke down or got stuck.

10. Which of the following would be a good book to use if you want to find out more about the Pony Express?

○ A. *The History of the United States Postal Service*

○ B. *Stamps from the Early United States*

○ C. *Work Horses Today*

11. Would you like to have been a Pony Express rider? Use the selection to explain why you feel this way.

_____

_____

_____

_____

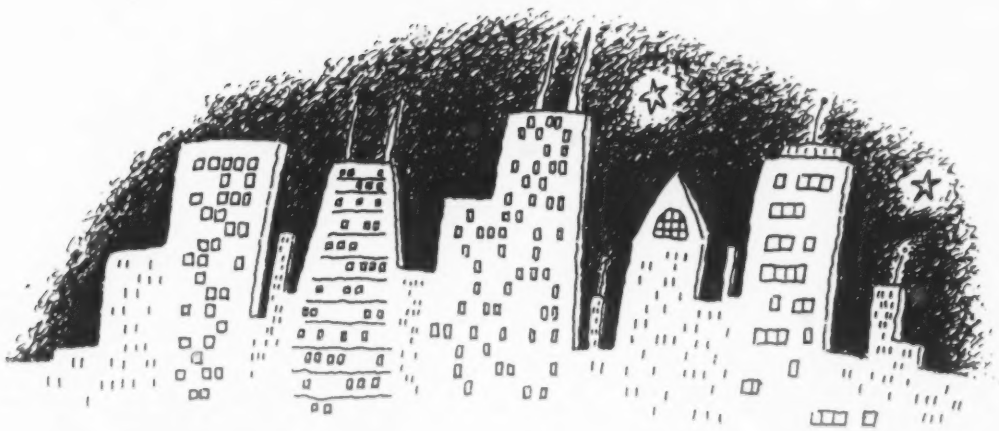
_____

Directions: Read the selection and answer the questions.

Where Are You Now?

by Mary Britton Miller

When the night begins to fall
And the sky begins to glow
You look up and see the tall
City of light begin to grow—
In rows and little golden squares
The lights come out. First here, then there
Behind the windowpanes as though
A million billion bees had built
Their golden hives and honeycombs
Above you in the air.



12. Which sentence best tells about this poem?

○ A. Bees are building hives that look like city buildings.

○ B. The lights are coming on in city buildings.

○ C. City buildings can be seen from far away.

13. What time of the day is the poet talking about? How do you know?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

14. What is the speaker of this poem doing?

○ A. Standing on the ground looking up at the buildings

○ B. Standing inside a building looking down at the sidewalk

○ C. Sitting in an airplane as it lands near a big city

15. What are the "rows and little golden squares" talked about in the poem?

○ A. Lines of yellow honeycombs

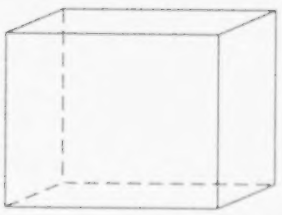
○ B. Lines of lighted windows

○ C. Rows of streetlights

Stop

Do not turn the page.

Mathematics



1. How many faces does this box have?

○ A. 2

○ B. 4

○ C. 6

2. Where should the number 347 be placed in this row so that the numbers will be in order from the smallest to the largest?

○ A.

○ B.

○ C.

3. Cincinnati had a population of three hundred sixty-four thousand, one hundred fourteen people in 1990. What would be the population of Cincinnati if the city grew by ten thousand?

○ A. 365,114

○ B. 374,114

○ C. 464,114

4. Matt divided a problem this way:

$$3\overline{)46}\quad 12$$

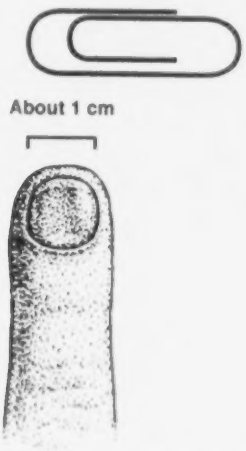
His teacher marked it wrong. Which of the following is the correct answer and explanation?

○ A. 15 with a remainder of 1, because $15 \times 3 = 45$ and $45 + 1 = 46$

○ B. 14 with a remainder of 3, because $14 \times 3 = 42$ and $42 + 3 = 46$

○ C. 12 with a remainder of 0, because $12 \times 3 = 46$

5. This fingernail is about 1 centimeter wide.
   About how many centimeters long is this paper clip?

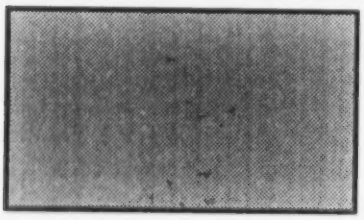


○ A. 1 cm

○ B. 3 cm

○ C. 5 cm

6. Draw the two lines of symmetry for this rectangle.



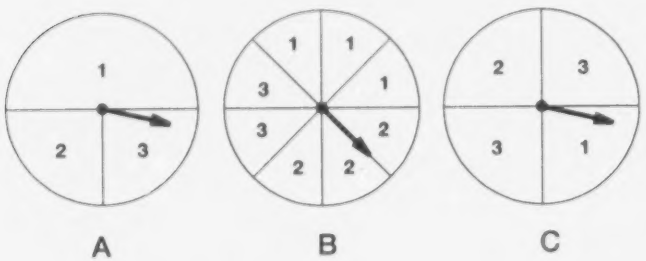
7. Which measurement is about the same as the length of a baseball bat?

○ A. 1 meter

○ B. 1 kilometer

○ C. 1 centimeter

8. Look at the three spinners. If you spin the arrow on each spinner 50 times, which one would likely point to number 1 most often?



○ A. Spinner A

○ B. Spinner B

○ C. Spinner C

9. The Ohio State Fair is held every year in Columbus. At one of the state fairs, there were 48 Girl Scouts marching in the parade. There were 6 girls in each row. Which equation would you use to find how many rows of Girl Scouts were marching in the parade?

○ A. $48 + 6 = n$

○ B. $n \times 6 = 48$

○ C. $48 - n = 6$

10. Look for a pattern. Describe the pattern and write the missing numbers to complete the table.

A	B
2	10
5	13
8	16
11	
	22

11. Round the numbers 42 and 31 to the nearest ten. Then subtract the rounded numbers to estimate the difference. Which statement is true?

○ A. Your estimate is larger than the exact difference.

○ B. Your estimate is smaller than the exact difference.

○ C. Your estimate is the same as the exact difference.

12. Jenny, Brian, and Omar were in three sports events. The chart shows how many minutes it took the children to complete each event.

The winner is the person with the **lowest total time** in all the events. Which child won?

	Jenny	Brian	Omar
Swimming	4.3 minutes	5.1 minutes	3.9 minutes
Bicycling	6.8 minutes	7.2 minutes	7.5 minutes
Running	5.1 minutes	4.9 minutes	5.0 minutes

○ A. Jenny

○ B. Brian

○ C. Omar

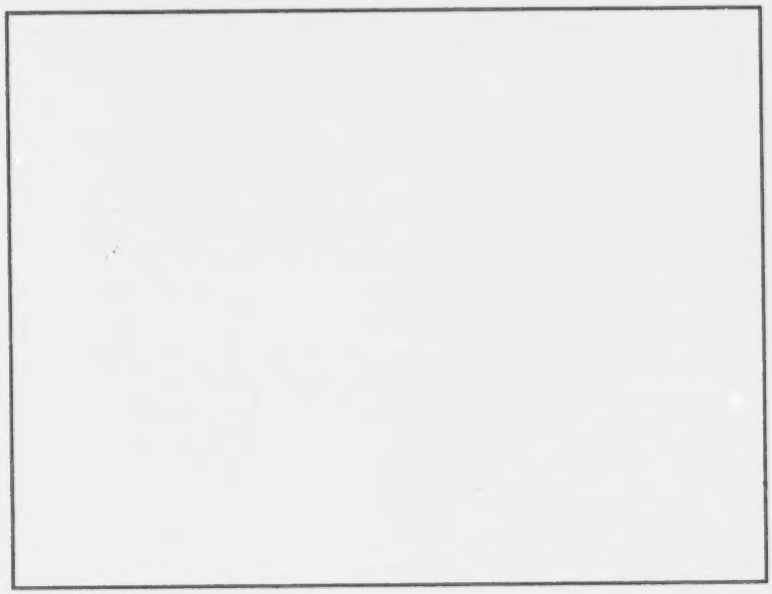
13. Central School sold gift wrap to raise money for the school. Shawn sold 4 rolls at $9 each, 10 rolls at $6 each, and 15 rolls at $7 each.

    To find out how much money he had to collect, he worked out the following problem on a sheet of paper.

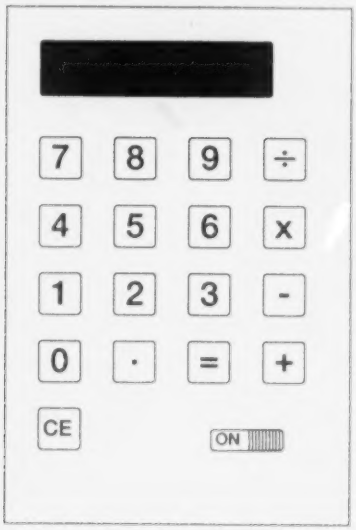
14	10	15	$126
x$9	x$6	x$7	60
$126	$60	$106	+106
			$1786

Shawn figured that he would have to collect $1786. Tell whether Shawn solved the problem correctly. If he did not, identify each of his mistakes. Use words, numbers, or pictures to explain your answer. Show your work on the next page.

You may show your work here.



14. Trisha bought 6 packages of ice cream bars, each costing $2.29. Which buttons should she press on her calculator to find out the total cost of the ice cream bars?



○ A. Press 2 ► Press . ► Press 2 ► Press 9 ► Press × ► Press 6 ► Press =

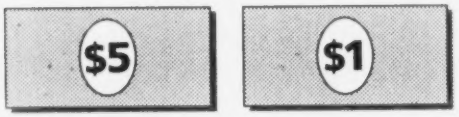
○ B. Press 2 ► Press . ► Press 2 ► Press 9 ► Press ÷ ► Press 6 ► Press =

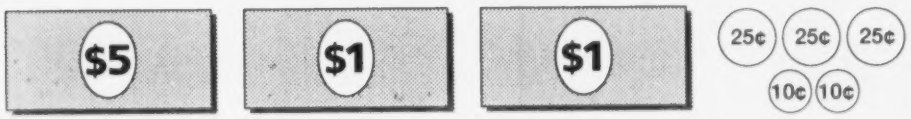
○ C. Press 6 ► Press ÷ ► Press 2 ► Press . ► Press 2 ► Press 9 ► Press =

15. Maya bought a sandwich for a total of $3.79. She gave the salesperson a $10 bill.

Which picture shows the amount of change she should receive?

○ A.

○ B. 

○ C. 

16. Maria baked a pie and cut it into 6 equal pieces. Pedro baked the same size pie and cut it into 8 equal pieces. Both children ate one piece of their own pie.

Who ate a bigger piece? Use words, pictures, or numbers to explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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17. You are standing at the box office of the movie theater. The clock shows the present time.

The movie starts in 25 minutes and runs for 1 hour and 30 minutes. What time should you be picked up if you want a ride right after the movie?

○ A. 5:00 p.m.

○ B. 5:30 p.m.

○ C. 6:00 p.m.

18. Look at this group of figures.

Which figure could be included in this group?

○ A.

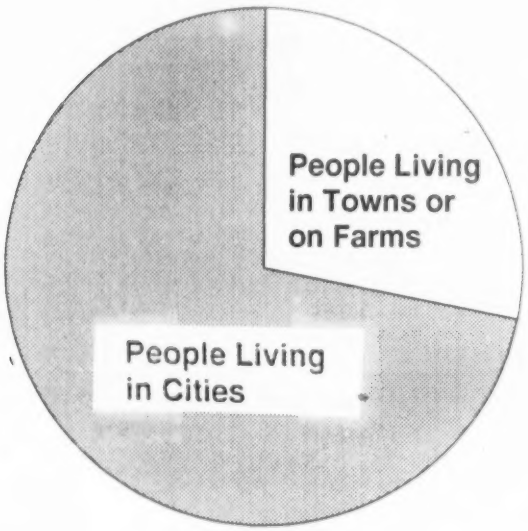
○ B.

○ C.

19. Use **front-end estimation** to estimate the sum.

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 21 \\ +\ 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

20. About 11 million people live in Ohio. About how many of them live in cities? Use the graph to answer the question.



Ohio

○ A. 8 million

○ B. 3 million

○ C. 1 million

Stop

Do not turn the page.

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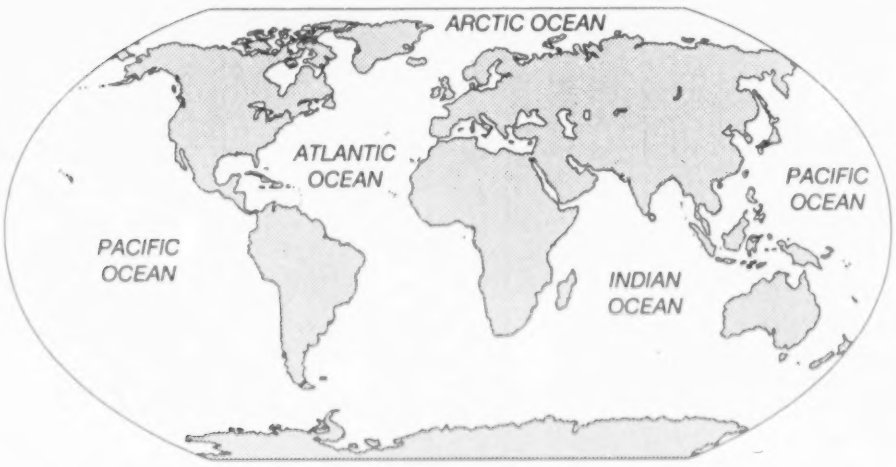
Citizenship

Directions: Use the map below to answer number 1.



THE WORLD

1. Which oceans touch the shores of North America?

○ A. Pacific and Atlantic

○ B. Indian and Atlantic

○ C. Arctic and Indian

2. Where would you find how many people lived in Cleveland in 1960?

○ A. An almanac

○ B. A thesaurus

○ C. A globe

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Directions: Use the chart below to answer number 3.

Two Groups Who Lived in Ohio		
Name of Group	**Something the Group Is Known for**	**Something the Group Believes**
Shakers	A special kind of simple furniture	Work is an important part of a plain way of life.
Amish	Successful farming with simple tools	A plain, hardworking way of life is best.

3. In what two ways are the Shakers and the Amish alike?

(1) _____

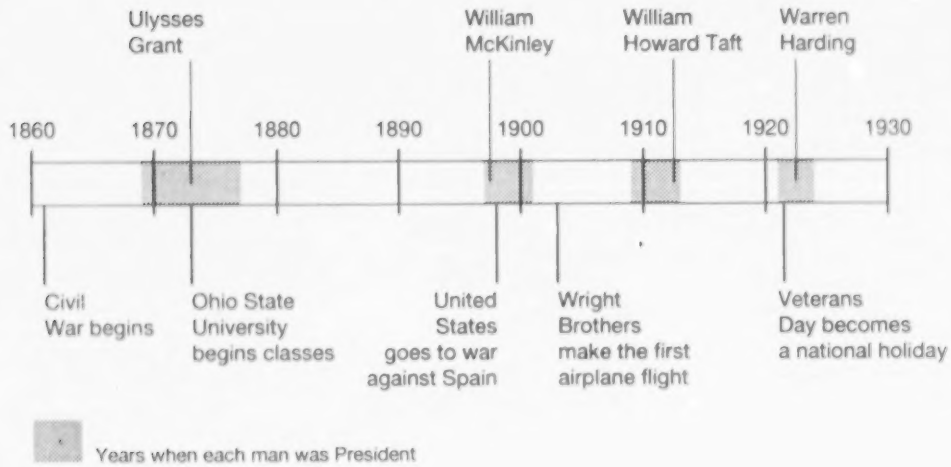
_____

(2) _____

_____

Directions: Use the time line below to answer number 4.

Some Ohio-Born Presidents of the United States



4. Seven presidents of the United States were born in Ohio. What event took place when Warren Harding was President?

○ A. Ohio State University began classes.

○ B. Veterans Day became a national holiday.

○ C. The United States went to war against Spain.

5. Ohio is a leading producer of coal. Which people are needed to produce coal?

○ A. Miners

○ B. Farmers

○ C. Factory workers

6. One purpose of local government in Ohio is to provide for a system of justice. Name two places or people provided by local government to make sure we are all treated justly.

(1) _____

_____

(2) _____

_____

7. Which of the following rules has to do with people taking turns?

○ A. Wait until it gets warmer before going outside.

○ B. Wait for the green light before crossing the street.

○ C. Wait for the alarm clock to ring before getting up.

8. In 1870 Benjamin Goodrich started a rubber company in Akron, Ohio. His skills stand for which factor of production?

○ A. Labor

○ B. Capital

○ C. Entrepreneurship

9. Many Polish and Italian Americans live in Ohio. What is their background?

○ A. European

○ B. African

○ C. Asian

Directions: Use the map below to answer number 10.

Some Rivers in Ohio

10. What is true about Lake Erie?

○ A. The Cuyahoga River flows into it.

○ B. The Scioto River flows out of it.

○ C. The Ohio River flows into it.

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11. Facts and opinions are different. A fact is something that a person can prove. An opinion is something that a person believes but cannot prove. "Best," "worst," "should," "should not," and "think" are some words that show opinions. Look at the following statements:

    (a) Ohio has the country's best airports.
    (b) Cleveland has Ohio's busiest airport.
    (c) No more freeways should be built in Ohio.
    (d) Ohio has more than 100,000 miles of roads.

    Write the letter of one of the statements that shows an OPINION.

    _____

    What word or words show that the statement is an opinion?

    _____

    _____

    Write the letter of another of the statements that shows an OPINION.

    _____

    What word or words show that the sentence is an opinion?

    _____

    _____

12. Years ago, European immigrants and African Americans were among the people who came to Ohio for jobs in making steel. These steelworkers helped Ohio become a leading

○ A. manufacturing state.
○ B. farming state.
○ C. tourist state.

13. The United States became independent from Great Britain after the Revolutionary War. Part of the United States was called the Northwest Territory. Ohio was part of the Northwest Territory. Who governed Ohio after the Revolutionary War?

○ A. The French government
○ B. The British government
○ C. The United States government

Directions: Use the map below to answer number 14.

14. Suppose you were going from Ohio to New Jersey to visit relatives. If you traveled in a straight line, in what direction would you be going?

_____

What mountains would you cross?

_____

_____

15. Which of the following people is consuming something?

- ○ A. Carmen is walking her dog.
- ○ B. Jaleel is buying a new shirt.
- ○ C. Dale is sorting baseball cards.

16. Which branch of Ohio's state government makes laws?

- ○ A. Judicial
- ○ B. Executive
- ○ C. Legislative

17. When people work together to finish a job, such as building a house, the job will probably

- ○ A. get finished faster.
- ○ B. take longer to finish.
- ○ C. not get done.

Directions: Read the following paragraph to answer number 18.

A hundred years ago, many children worked in factories. Factory owners paid children less than grownups were paid. Since then, laws have been passed to protect children from working at a young age. Today, all children in Ohio from age 6 to age 17 must get schooling. They may not work in factories without special permission.

18. Name two ways that these laws have helped children.

(1) _____

_____

(2) _____

_____

19. Why does the government of Ohio repair roads?

○ A. To collect taxes

○ B. To protect the rights of people

○ C. To make car and truck traffic safer

20. Ohio farmers grow corn and soybeans. What do the farmers use to have good crops?

○ A. Caves

○ B. Fertilizer

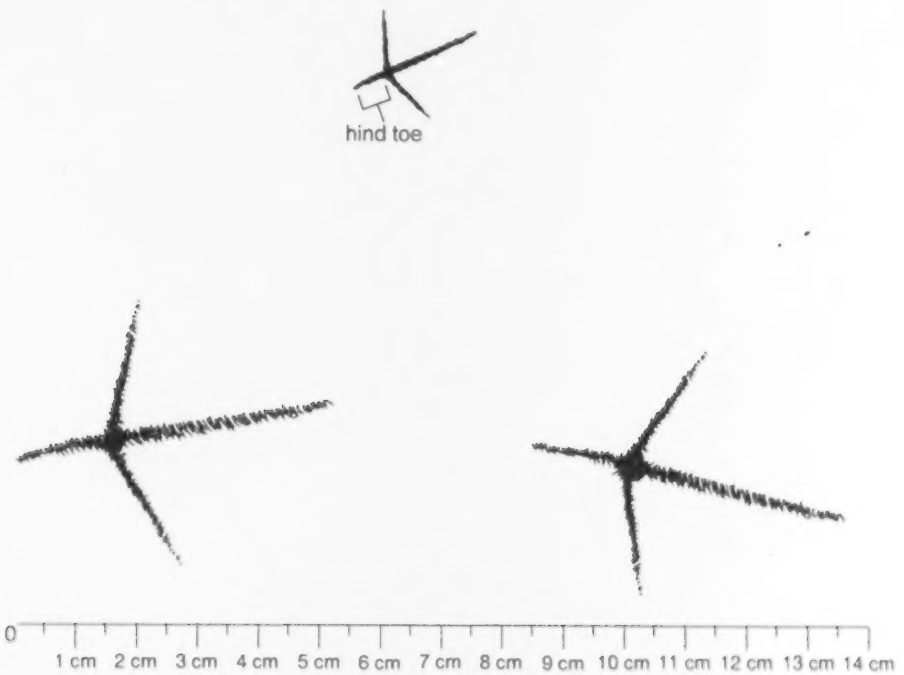
○ C. Honeycombs

Stop

Do not turn the page.

Science

1. Below are the tracks (footprints) of a pigeon in the snow.



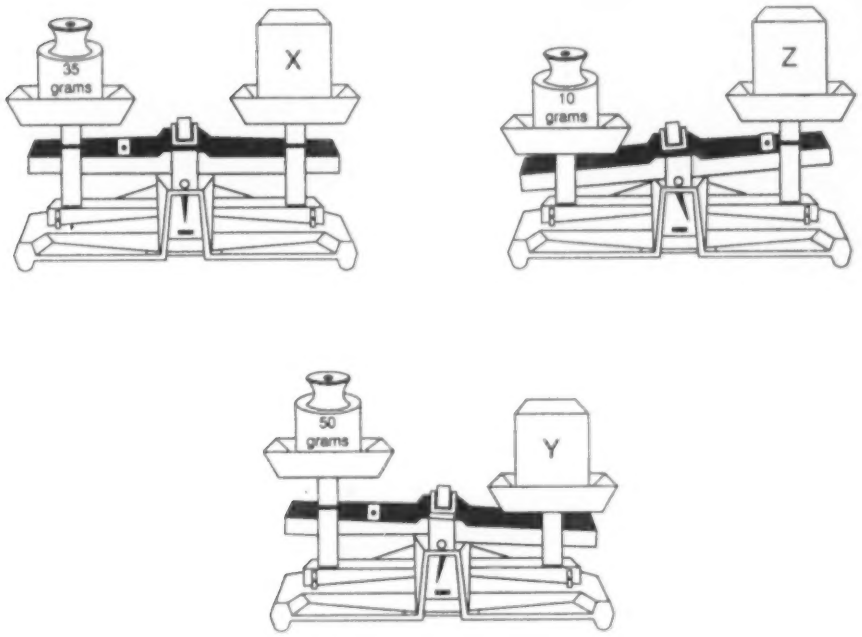
How long is the pigeon's hind toe?

- ○ A. 1.5 cm
- ○ B. 3.5 cm
- ○ C. 5 cm

2. Lawn grass seeds are planted in a small pot of soil. Which of the following **must** the seeds receive in order to sprout?

- ○ A. Enough water to keep the soil moist
- ○ B. Temperatures above 80°F each day
- ○ C. Sunlight for at least 8 hours a day

3. Look at the pictures below. Three different objects of unknown weight are measured on a balance.



Which of the following ranks the objects in order from lightest to heaviest?

○ A. Y, X, Z

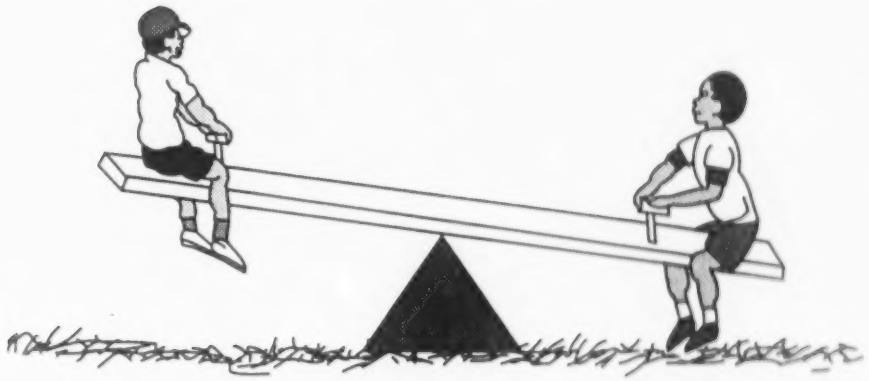
○ B. X, Y, Z

○ C. Z, X, Y

4. As part of a school project, you place a rock weighing exactly 2 kg (kilograms) on top of a bare hill. The rock stays there for 10 years.

   After 10 years, no person has touched the rock. What would you expect the rock to weigh—less than 2 kg, exactly 2 kg, or more than 2 kg? Give a reason for your answer.

5. Lamar and Michael are on a seesaw. Michael is bigger than Lamar, so the seesaw is not balanced. How could the seesaw be balanced?



○ A. Lamar should move toward the center, while Michael stays where he is.

○ B. Michael should move toward the center, while Lamar stays where he is.

○ C. Michael should move toward the end, while Lamar should move toward the center.

6. What happens to the body temperatures of a frog and a deer during a cold night after a hot day?

○ A. The body temperatures of the frog and the deer will stay the same at night as they did during the day.

○ B. The body temperature of the frog will fall during the night, while the body temperature of the deer will stay as it was during the day.

○ C. The body temperature of the frog will stay the same at night as it was during the day, while the body temperature of the deer will fall.

7. Which of the following is a reason a river is not a living thing?

○ A. A river does not eat or use up any source of food or energy.

○ B. A river's temperature changes depending on its surroundings.

○ C. A river does not have either an internal or an external bony skeleton.

8. Jan, Tom, Dick, and Ana each use a sponge to make identical wet streaks on the class chalkboard. Each person stands 1 meter from his or her wet streak and does a different activity. Jan, Tom, and Dick record the time it takes their own wet streak to dry.

Person	Activity	Time it takes wet streak to dry
Jan	Nothing	1 minute, 50 seconds
Tom	Waves hands at wet streak	1 minute, 5 seconds
Dick	Aims hot hair dryer at wet streak	25 seconds
Ana	Aims electric fan at wet streak	

Predict how long it takes Ana's streak to disappear. Explain the reasons for your answer.

Use the information below to help you answer the following 3 questions (9, 10, and 11).

Jocelyn wants to study how wind and weather change during the day. Jocelyn borrows the following items from her teacher.

Magnet

Compass

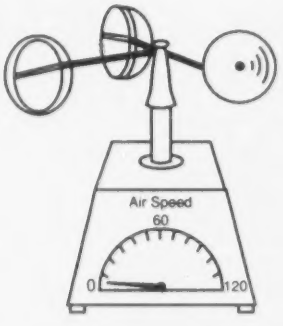
String

Ruler

Watch

Kite

Thermometer



Anemometer

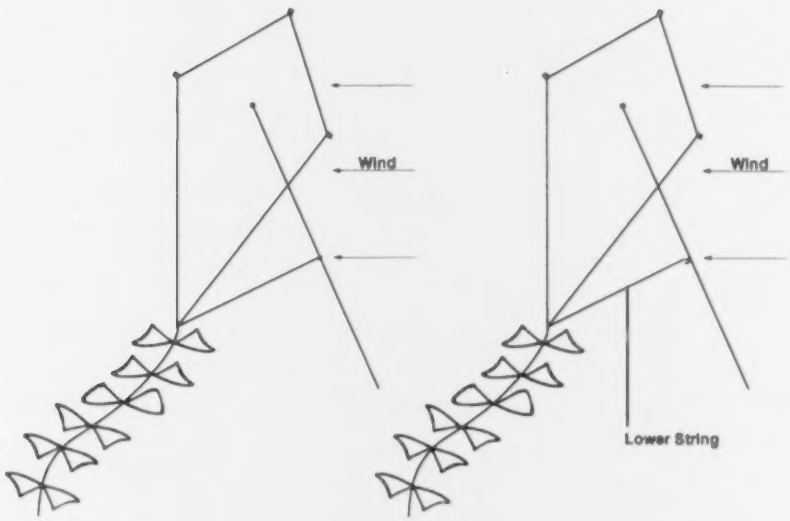
9. Jocelyn considers flying the kite on a long string in the school softball field. What is the most important safety check for her to perform?

○ A. Make sure there are no trees around the softball field.

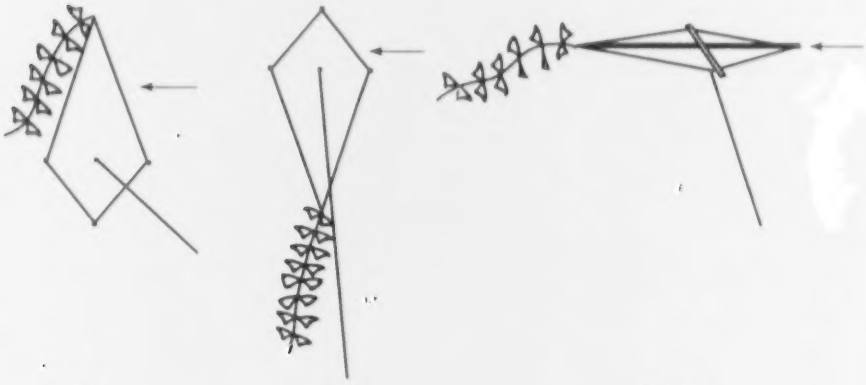
○ B. Make sure there are no birds around the softball field.

○ C. Make sure there are no electrical lines around the softball field.

10. Jocelyn's kite, below, is flying in a strong wind. The knot on the lower string is becoming loose.

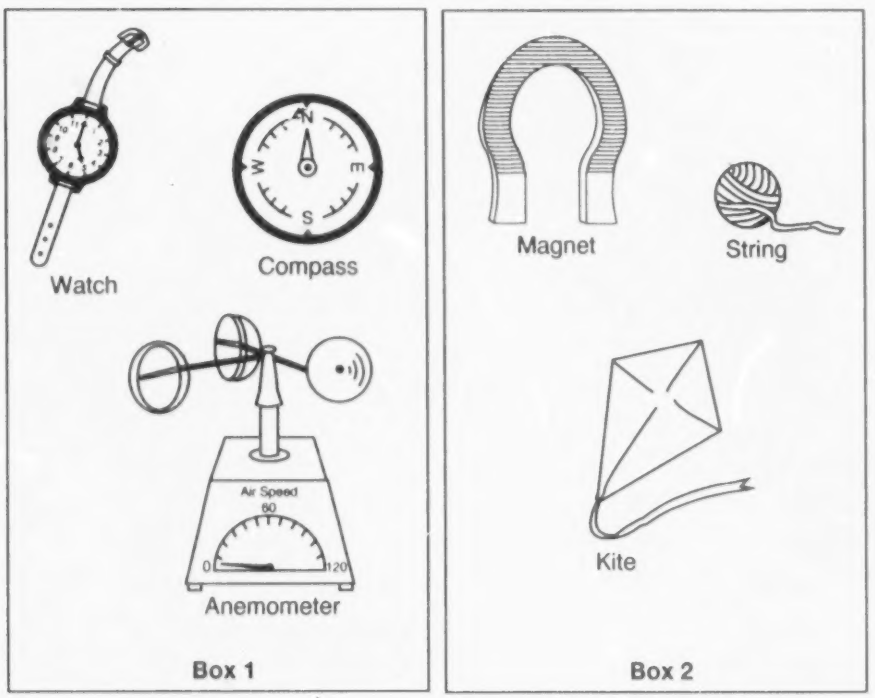


Which of the following shows how the kite will fly after the knot on the lower string becomes completely untied?



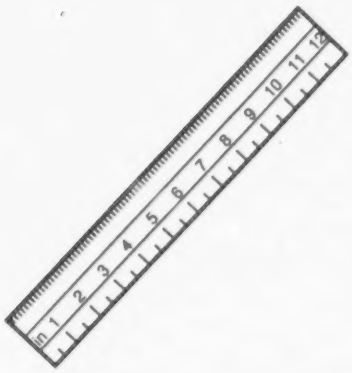
○ A. ○ B. ○ C.

11. When Jocelyn returns the borrowed items, her teacher starts organizing all the items in boxes. Items that have a certain characteristic go into Box 1. Items that do not have that characteristic go into Box 2.

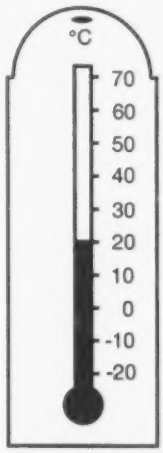


Tell what characteristic the teacher is using to separate the items into two boxes. Explain your answer.

The teacher has to leave the room and asks Jocelyn to finish putting the items into boxes. Only the ruler and the thermometer are left.



Ruler



Thermometer

Which box (Box 1 or Box 2) should the ruler go in? Why?

_____

_____

Which box (Box 1 or Box 2) should the thermometer go in? Why?

_____

_____

12. The Poling Plant Food Company has developed a new kind of plant food. Researchers want to test this plant food on tomato plants. Their testing plan is outlined below.

    1. Buy 10 tomato plants.
    2. Give plant food and water daily to 5 plants, only water to the other 5 plants.
    3. After 2 weeks, find the average height of each set of plants.

    Given this plan, what should the researchers want when buying the 10 tomato plants?

    ○ A. Plants that all have blossoms on them

    ○ B. Plants that are all the same kind and height

    ○ C. Plants that all have the same number of leaves

13. Three of your friends want to see who can throw a Frisbee® the farthest. To make it fair, each person throws a Frisbee in the same direction, from the same place. But your friends argue about the size, shape, and weight of the different Frisbees giving unfair results.

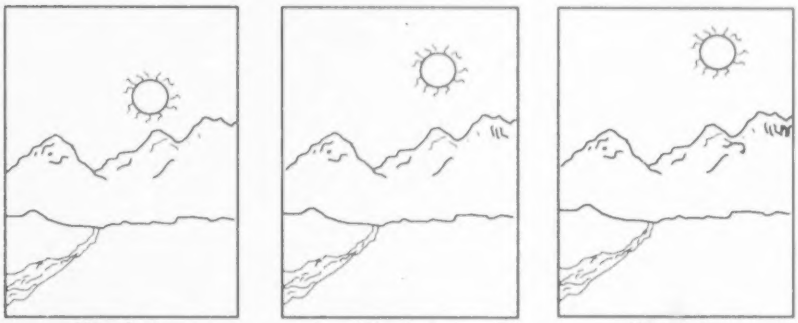
    Which of the following will give the fairest results?

    ○ A. Everyone should throw the same Frisbee.

    ○ B. Everyone should throw a Frisbee of the same size and shape.

    ○ C. Everyone should throw a Frisbee of the same shape and weight.

14. Every Saturday afternoon for three weeks, Seong draws the view from her bedroom window, which faces south. Seong's drawings are shown below.



What can be concluded for sure from Seong's drawings?

○ A. It did not rain on any of the three Saturdays.

○ B. Seong lives more than 300 miles from an ocean.

○ C. The days were getting longer between weeks 1 and 3.

15. Which of the following is an energy source that people can renew through good conservation practices?

○ A. Oil

○ B. Coal

○ C. Wood

16. Popcorn is a moist corn surrounded by a hard shell. Popcorn kernels generally pop when they are heated to about 200°C. Identify two physical changes that occur when popcorn kernels pop.

(1) _____

_____

(2) _____

_____

17. What is the surest way to get all the nutrients your body needs every day?

- ○ A. Eat a lot of protein foods.
- ○ B. Eat a variety of foods from each food group.
- ○ C. Get more of your calories from carbohydrates than from fats.

18. All young birds develop inside an eggshell. When their development is complete, they hatch from the shell. What purpose does the eggshell serve for the developing bird?

○ A. It provides protection for the developing bird.

○ B. It provides protein for the developing bird's muscles.

○ C. It concentrates sunshine to help feed the developing bird.

19. On a sunny June morning in Toledo, OH, the weather station announces that the skies will be clear all day. The high temperature is expected to be 82°F.

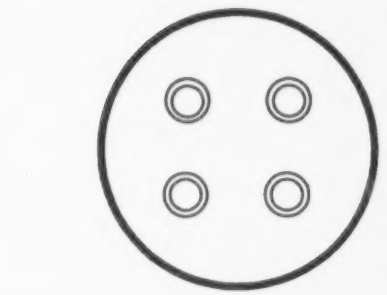
At which of the following times will the temperature be closest to 82°F?

○ A. 10:00 A.M.

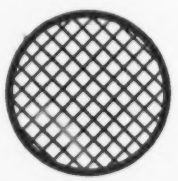
○ B. 2:00 P.M.

○ C. 10:00 P.M.

20. Buttons A–H, below, are alike in some ways and different in others. Use the identification key on page 65 to separate buttons A–H into smaller groups.



A



B

C

D

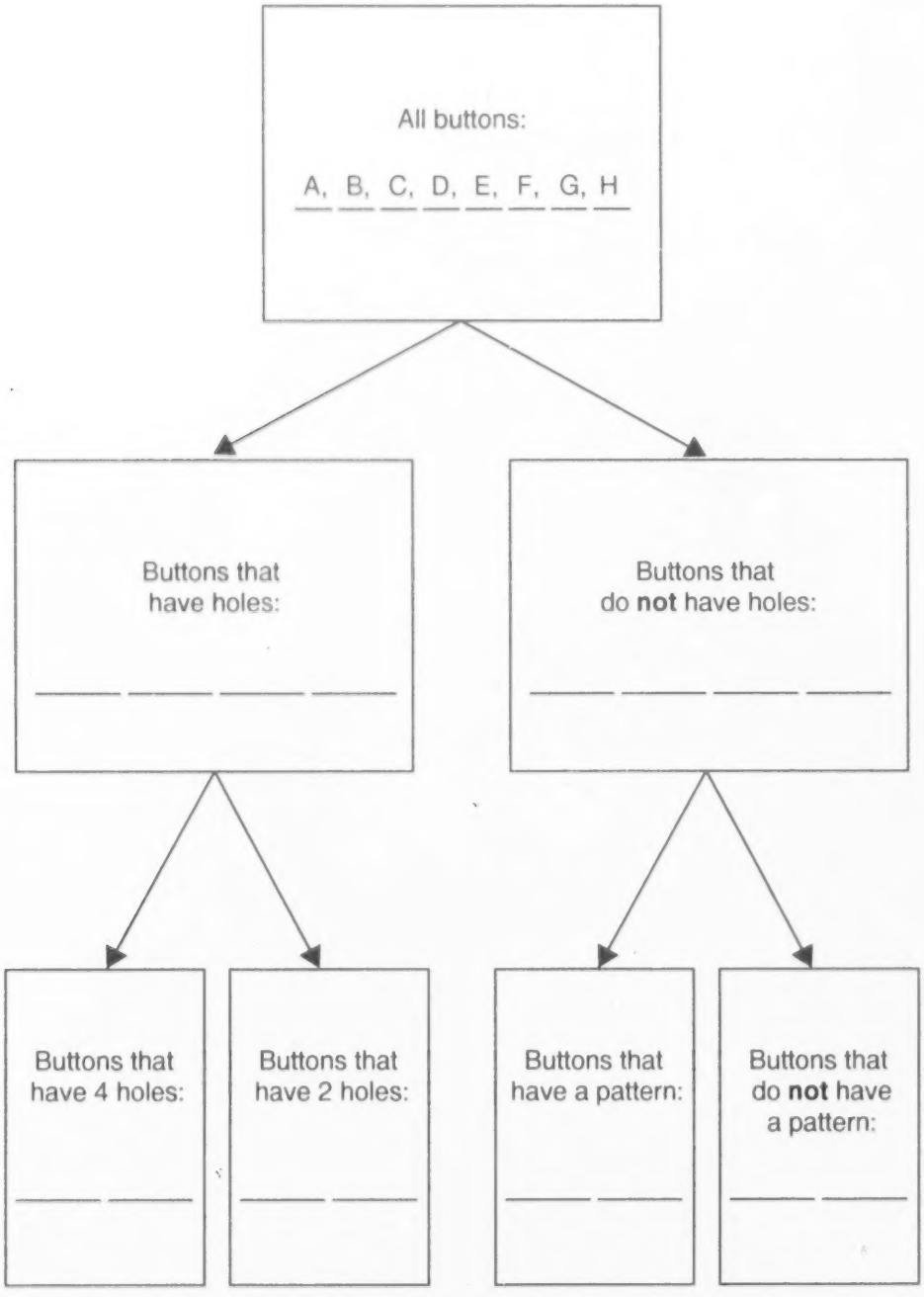
E

F

G

H

In each box, write the letter of the buttons that fit into that group. The first box has been done for you.


All buttons:
A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H
Buttons that have holes:
Buttons that do **not** have holes:
Buttons that have 4 holes:
Buttons that have 2 holes:
Buttons that have a pattern:
Buttons that do **not** have a pattern:

Stop

Practice Test

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